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had never seen a white man. The tribes, he visited, are simply adult children, excitable, very superstitious especially of omens and taboos, and many of both sexes have magnificent physiques. Abhorrent as the custom is, perhaps the greatest achievement of the author is that he even makes us understand to some extent the strange instinct on which head-hunting rests.

Vergleichende chemische Physiologie der niederen Tiere, von OTTO VON FURTH. G. Fischer, Jena, 1903. pp. 670.

This comprehensive work really marks off a new field. After a few brief sections on preliminary chemical ideas, the author proceeds to discuss the blood of worms, mollusks, crustacea, insects, etc.; then takes up respiration and its organs in the lower forms of aquatic and land life. The third section discusses the nutrition of protozoa, echinoderms, worms, mollusks, crustacea, arthropods, etc., and compares them. Secretion follows next, then animal poisons, then special secretion such as coloring matter, muscine, silk and wax. The muscles are next discussed, then the frame work of the body, the pigments of the different orders of life, residual matter or glycogen, fat, lime and ash, the lips of the sexual glands, with a chapter of especial interest on the chemical conditions of existence among invertebrates. A vast body of interesting matter with tables, literature, and index of both topics and authors follows. It seems to a layman in the subject to be a masterly piece of work.

Development and Evolution Including Psycho-physical Evolution, Evolution by Orthoplasy, and the Theory of Genetic Modes, by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 395.

This work is divided into three parts; the first entitled the problem of genesis, consisting of matter that has largely been printed before; part two, the method of evolution; and part three, criticisms and interpretation. These two latter parts are "mostly new matter." Here the problems, which the writer treats with "hope with sufficient fear," are the exposition of the psycho-physical evolution and the outline sketch of the theory of genetic modes. As a whole, the work is abstract with great stress laid upon method. A copious appendix contains various papers of the author up to date, with quotations from H. F. Osborn, statements of Lloyd Morgan, discussions with Poulton, Headley and Conn, and various reviews.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. Volume 2. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 892.

The author and his many coadjutors present here the remainder of their dictionary from "Leading of Proof" to "Zwingli." Then follow indexes of Greek, German, French, and Italian terms. A third bibliographic and biographic volume is to follow.

The service of this comprehensive work is sure to be great and something of the kind has long been sadly needed. Of course the work of the different co-laborers varies greatly in value as does the work of the same writer upon different themes. Sometimes extremely valuable and new matter is given in pithy form, and the reader will know that some of even the longer articles are perfunctory and aridly general. All psychologists will, of course, welcome such a volume.

Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Leipzig. 1900. pp. 562.

This volume, although more than two years old, has just been re-